

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE



VOL. XII. NO. 36.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

A SUCCESS

THE WORDS THAT FITTINGLY
DESCRIBE THE DAILY
PEOPLE FESTIVAL

Attendance Believed to Exceed Previous Occasions—Much Enthusiasm Manifested—Musical Programme Splendidly Rendered—Bazaar Well Patronized.

Three times three for the S. L. P. And its bold and fearless press. There's no doubt the proletariat turned out to uphold its class-consciousness.

This may not be good poetry, but it is the fact regarding the attendance at The Daily People festival in Grand Central Palace yesterday. The spacious hall was well filled, and the box receipts showed no diminution in the attendance of previous festivals. In fact, it is believed that the final count will show that numerically the festival surpassed all records.

By a happy thought of the committee in charge, the musical program was opened and closed with the playing of the "Marseillaise." It served to put the audience in an enthusiastic and appreciative mood at the beginning, and closed the concert amid loud applause at the end.

The performance of Franz Kaltenborn's orchestra was excellent. The many numbers were finely rendered, and Kaltenborn again showed himself a master of his men and his art. Especially good was the rendition of the exquisite compositions for string orchestra, "Genius Loci" and "Ice Around the Trap." The latter piece especially, with its music descriptive of mice scampering about a trap until caught, won an encore. So also did Kaltenborn's solo, "Adagio and Perpetuum Mobile," which was played with consummate technical skill and a fine musical touch. As the encore Kaltenborn played a "Berceuse" by Oberthür, with harp accompaniment. Here's a trumpet solo, "Yasmina Robert," earned the soloist much applause, to which he responded with the "Last Chord."

What with the splendid work done in the profound Listz "Rhapsody, No. 12," the majestic and imposing Wagner numbers and the varied and contrasting pieces in miniature in the Tchaikowsky suite, "The Nut Cracker," the concert was most enjoyable.

After the concert the vaudeville performance occurred. The audience roared with laughter over the eccentric comedy acrobatic act of Bush and Gordon and enjoyed thoroughly the clever novelty juggling act of John Le Clair.

Then came the bazaar and the ball. The great gathering crowded the large ball room and made dancing difficult at times.

The scene of activity displayed along the line of booths which comprised the banner was, to say the least, inspiring. It showed that the large numbers who gathered about each table and eagerly bid in good natured competition for the various articles held up for sale were well disposed to be generous with the contents of their pockets in support of the grand cause for which the affair was held.

Many and varied were the presents which had been received for this department, ranging all the way from the valuable oil painting of Comrade De Leon, painted by Comrade Precht specially for the fair, to the tiniest articles of metal or ornamental value. A large sum of money was realized from the sale of these presents.

late in the evening many hundreds of young people who had not been at the concert came flocking in to attend the ball and enjoy the fascinating pastime of gliding over the well-waxed floor to the enlivening strains of the music rendered by Musical Alliance, L. A. 1028, S. T. and L. A.

Up to the hour of going to press the attendance was said to be even greater than that of any previous year.

Comrade Piequant, who among other specimens of his clever work, presented a drawing showing a kangaroo having a pleasant dream about the death of the Socialist Labor Party, on election night, and on the other side a cartoon waking up and finding to his horror that it was more alive than ever, can now proceed to draw another cartoon of the kangaroo who dreamed last night that The Daily People Festival was going to be a failure and was up this morning to find that it was the biggest success yet.

Some comrades present from out of town, who had never witnessed such an affair, were so pleased with what they saw that they were lavish in their eulogisms upon the virility and enthusiasm displayed by the members and adherents of the "unkillable" S. L. P. in the way in which all, male and female alike rallied to the support of the Party and the Party press on this occasion.

Hooray for the immortal S. L. P.! The Festival is over. The Festival was a success. Now everybody prepares for the grand masque and civic ball to be held in Section New York in the Grand Central Palace on Saturday, December 28, 1902.

H. T. B.

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 9.

A VERIFICATION

Of S. L. P. Criticism and Tactics From Sweden—A Stockholm Letter.

An article on the tactics of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, in compromising with the "left" in the elections for Riksdag members, has appeared in The People from the pen of Victor Funke.

In order to show still more the tendencies of the Swedish Social Democratic Party in its political and union actions, it will probably be interesting to tell about a new thing which recently happened in this party.

The Swedish S. D. P. is known to have formerly been a revolutionary and class-conscious party of the workers. The organ of the party, while so constituted, branded political "deals" in a sharp and expressive manner; but as is, probably, well known to People readers, it did not maintain its position on that good point. The party, as a consequence, continued to fall strictly to represent the working class and became a distinguished Kangaroo party.

Victor Funke has shown in the article referred to above, its conduct on election day. He has shown how the party leaders, instead of buying straight Socialist tickets in the field, compromised with the capitalist and middle class, in order to secure another seat in the Second Chamber, thereby prolonging the lives of both the Liberal and "Reform" parties. This is evidence sufficient to demonstrate that the Swedish S. D. P. is not a class-conscious organization.

The lookout at the Separators works, after the General Strike for universal suffrage is probably also well known to The People readers. They are most likely aware how the leaders commanded the workers to return and work with scabs, after they had fought nearly two months, and the resources of the Swedish workers had not been pressed into service by the leaders.

The Swedish Iron and Metal Workers is the greatest union in Sweden. Its chairman and leader is E. Blomberg, who was formerly a member of the Swedish S. D. P.'s executive committee, but who resigned this political "job" to become more "free" in leading his union, with its 15,000 members. This union is not affiliated with the "Lands organization," consisting of various trade unions and organized for mutual aid and protection; it is organized for working class betterment. Its reason is that it will not receive the full value of the sacrifices it would have to make if it affiliated with the land organization.

This union has thus proven itself to be selfish and organized for its craft only, i.e., a type of Swedish pure and simple.

The above-mentioned Blomberg was nominated as a candidate for the Riksdag by the "left," which is about the same as when a Socialist is nominated on a Democratic ticket in the United States. One of the "Liberal" papers gave Blomberg a very good reputation: "He is a very circumspect and careful union leader." How "circumspect and careful" Blomberg is may be judged from his actions in the Separators lookout. Blomberg knew long in advance of its publication that the resolution ordering Separators men back to work was going to be issued; yet he took no steps to oppose the nefarious scheme nor acquainted his followers with the dangers which threatened them. The extent of this action may be judged from the fact that the machinists and metal workers were deeply concerned.

Now, this will be sufficient to understand the "class consciousness" of such a leader, further investigation is unnecessary. But the above related facts form a striking commentary, for the good reason that one must become suspicious, if not at all convinced, when stumbling over such wrongdoing on the part of the leaders of the Swedish movement. But it may probably be said that the S. L. P. and its fraternizers here of ten make serious charges against other party leaders. Yes; they do; but they always prove the truth of their charge.

The truth of my charge against Blomberg that he is not a class-conscious Socialist and fit to be the leader of a union will, I suppose, be proven by the following.

A member of the Iron and Metal Workers union, Avid Bjorklund, who has been reputed to be an obedient union worker, a Malthusian and not a Socialist, and last, but not least, the right hand man of Blomberg, demanded at a recent meeting that there be "no politics in the union." He was one of the men who defended Blomberg in his action at the Separators works; and he has always claimed that unionism and politics should be separated. This trampling on and ignoring of class-conscious principles and conduct can be easily traced to Ernest Blomberg. Blomberg's action in making the Swedish Iron and Metal Workers Union a pure and simple union, in order that he may or may not be a Social Democrat, is further proof. And as Blomberg did not make any protest to his Culvan's demand, he is, no doubt, a "circumspect and careful union leader."

Thus I have the disputable honor to introduce to American readers the type of Swedish Social Democrat and "union" leader, a freak, in Ernest Blomberg.

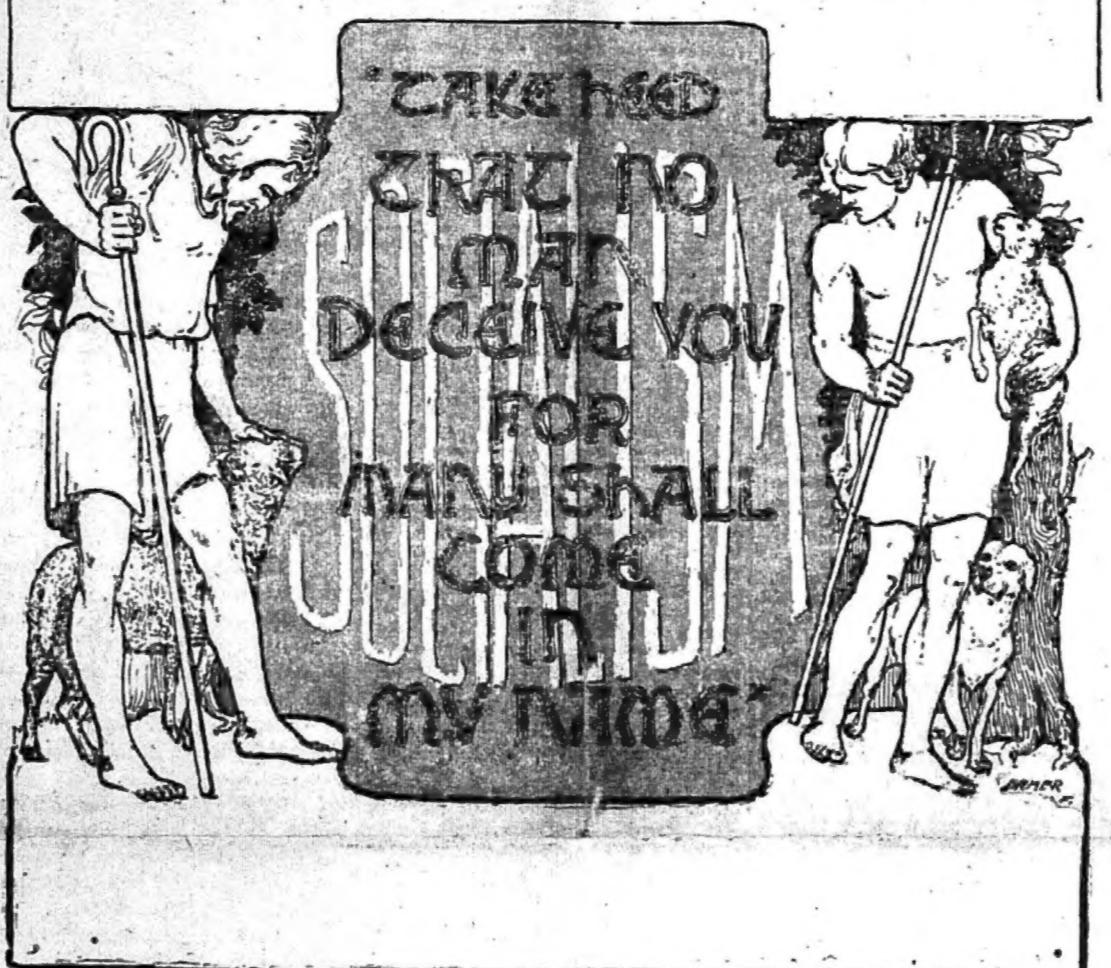
These "leaders" are but obeying their traitorous instincts when they call down the Socialist Labor Party and its class-conscious tactics on one hand, and sympathize with the "Socialist" decoy and kangaroo party in the United States on the other. But the time will come surely when capitalism will drive the workers in Sweden to class-conscious action once more.

H. T. B.

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 9.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.



ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN

Report of the Committee Having it in Charge—The Class-Conscious Vote.

To the Members of Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P.:

Your committee elected May 23 to conduct the campaign of the S. L. P. in the city of St. Louis, has fulfilled its duties and begs leave to submit the following as its final report.

Your committee knowing that the real cause of our slavery is the ignorance of the working class as to its economic condition and of the means to be employed in securing economic freedom, sought in various ways, to conduct a campaign of education, with the end in view of planting seed that will bear revolutionary fruit.

To counteract the effect of the capitalist newspaper with their glowing accounts of prosperity and splendid opportunities ahead for the American workingman, we have since the beginning of the campaign distributed free nearly twelve thousand copies of The Weekly People, besides 250 copies of the Arbeiter Zeitung, that those who have read of prosperity may learn that it is not for us, but for our masters; and that the share of prosperity that falls to the working class consists of the loss of life and limb, while working in the mines, factories and on the railroads, producing the wealth with which our masters have such a good time.

We have held nearly sixty agitation meetings in the city, mostly outdoor; besides assisting the State Committee at meeting in St. Charles, Mo. Over 400 copies of "What Means This Strike?" were disposed of at our agitation meetings, besides various other works on Socialism, and in round numbers about 10,000 leaflets, such as "A Plain Statement of Facts," "Old and New Trade Unionism," "Manifesto of the S. T. & L. A.," "Difference Between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party," were distributed free.

One incident which goes to show with what vigor the work of agitation was carried on cannot be overlooked in making this report. It was the complete routing of the Kangas, who had been holding meetings on Thirteenth and Franklin streets, on Saturday nights.

Your committee decided to hold meetings on the same corner on Wednesday nights, but either by design of the Kangas, or a strange coincidence, they—the Kangas—also came

to hold a meeting on the same corner and at the same time.

As the Kangas were in possession the S. L. P. members just walked across the street, put up their stand and opened the meeting, when the Kangas found, to their dismay, that they couldn't get any one to listen to their sentimental gush (at least not while speakers of the S. L. P. were within hearing distance). The next week they had their platform erected, but although three of their national committee came to speak, they were heard to say that it would be useless to hold meetings there while S. L. P. speakers were holding forth in such close proximity, and they pulled down their stand and went eight blocks away, and held their little meeting there.

The official count gives the S. L. P. 471 votes in the city, a small number, no doubt, after such a vigorous campaign, but our speakers always pleaded that no one should vote the S. L. P. ticket unless he believed in its principles and understood them thoroughly, so that, if this advice has been followed by the voters then we are sure we have over 400 class-conscious Socialists in the city of St. Louis.

Campaign Committee, Section St. Louis, S. L. P. R. Murphy, Chairman.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26.

The Yellow Journal informs its readers that the trust has no fear of Congress because it is Republican. And the trusts would have no fear of Congress even if it were Democratic. The proof may be found in the list of trust magnates who influence the conduct of the Democratic party, and who, at the last congressional election spoke in favor of the candidacy of the proprietor of the Yellow Journal, or acted as vice-president at the anti-trust meeting held under his auspices. These trust magnates include the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Senator James K. Jones, the Round Cotton Bale Trust; Wm. C. Whitney, of the Elkins-Weidner-Whitney Electric Light, Power and Traction Syndicate, Lewis Nixon, of the Ship Building Trust; Bird S. Coler, of the Sandstone Trust; Samuel Untermyer, of the Brewers Trust, and other trust magnates too numerous to mention. Texas, a Democratic State, is partial to the trusts. The trusts will not be interfered with by either Democrats or Republicans. Their cure is impossible through either. The trusts can only be cured by making them social property—by Socialism.

We have held nearly sixty agitation meetings in the city, mostly outdoor; besides assisting the State Committee at meeting in St. Charles, Mo. Over 400 copies of "What Means This Strike?" were disposed of at our agitation meetings, besides various other works on Socialism, and in round numbers about 10,000 leaflets, such as "A Plain Statement of Facts," "Old and New Trade Unionism," "Manifesto of the S. T. & L. A.," "Difference Between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party," were distributed free.

One incident which goes to show with what vigor the work of agitation was carried on cannot be overlooked in making this report. It was the complete routing of the Kangas, who had been holding meetings on Thirteenth and Franklin streets, on Saturday nights.

Your committee decided to hold meetings on the same corner on Wednesday nights, but either by design of the Kangas, or a strange coincidence, they—the Kangas—also came

MASSACHUSETTS VOTE

It Will Stand the Stress and Storm of Capitalist Party Gyration.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28.—The State election of 1902 in Massachusetts is now recorded history. The Socialist Labor Party in its literature and through its public speakers, maintained an aggressive attitude throughout the entire campaign. Our candidates invariably warned the audience not to vote for the Socialist Labor Party candidates unless they understood the principles upon which the party is founded. In view of this fact it is safe to assert that at least 90 per cent of the S. L. P. vote in this State is a class-conscious vote, a vote that will stand all storm and stress that may be encountered from the various gyrations of the capitalist and middle class parties, under the head of the latter we may class the "Socialist" party.

I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet I venture to assert that the "Socialist" party will never stand the pressure that will be brought against it by the very elements that it has courted, namely the middle class elements. The spirit of the latter will invade its councils and must be heard. The small percentage of militant class-conscious Socialists must submit to the majority, if not, they will necessarily be supporting a movement that has all the earmarks of the late Populist movement without the financial backing of the latter.

I have no doubt the Presidential campaign of 1904 will bring forth a candidate and principles that will entirely obliterate the so-called "Socialist" vote.

Below is the official vote.

For governor, Michael T. Berry, Haverhill, 6079; Lieutenant governor, Thomas F. Brennan, Salem, 8393; secretary of State, Jeremiah O'Flaherty, Abington, 7600; auditor, Charles Stoeber, Adams, 7461; attorney general, John A. Henley, Lynn, 7103; for representatives in the fifty-eighth congress, fifth district, Joseph Younghans, Lowell, 253; seventh district, Frank B. Jordan, Lynn, 814; eighth district, Charles A. Johnson, Somerville, 614; fourteenth district, Jeremiah Devine, Abington, 460; for senators in the general court, first Essex district, Michael Tracy, Lynn, 211; fifth Essex district, John Howard, Lawrence, 182; fourth Middlesex district, Charles H. Chabot, Everett, 191; Middlesex and Essex district, Peter Neilson, Woburn, 319.

Below is the official vote.

HALLELUJAH IT'S DONE

This Is What Holyoke Citizens May Shout, "If" Nothing Happens.

Special to The Daily People.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 22.—On and after December 15, 1902, the citizens of Holyoke may stand under the electric lights and shout, "Glory Hallelujah! it's done." After a struggle of over six years "we" may look up into "our" own municipal lights and wonder what we have accomplished.

On that day the city assumes ownership of the electric light and gas plants of the Holyoke Waterpower Company by paying over to that company the sum of \$720,000 in cash.

The history of this movement, ushered in by advocates of municipal ownership, is interesting enough to go on record for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation for future use. In 1891

AN IDEAL CANDIDATE

THE SCOTCH SOCIALIST PAPER
DISSECTS BLACK OF
THE I. L. P.

Express That Party and Certain "Labor" Papers to Be Instruments of the Capitalist Class—A Few Other Labor Fakirs.

The following from the "Socialist Monthly" of Edinburgh, Scotland, is of interest, as it shows the same conditions in the political line exist in Great Britain as in America:

It has always been our contention that the Independent Labor Party, so far from representing working class interests and aims, is merely one of the many bogus organisations whereby a wily and unscrupulous capitalism has sought to divert the proletariat from intelligent and class-conscious political action. And every day brings fresh proofs.

R. M.

the old orthodox Liberal lines is becoming increasing dangerous. Capitalism must use a fatter and more alluring bait to catch the working class whale. And the search has been by no means fruitless. Sir John Long has simply gone into the editorial rooms of one of his own papers and there he has called Mr. W. F. Black to take his place when he retires to a quiet life. The new I. L. P. candidate is, in short, a member of the editorial staff of the Liberal and capitalist People's Journal, where we are told by the Labor Leader, he "occupies a position of trust and responsibility." We are also told in the same article, that in addition to his duties as writer of Liberal articles for the Journal this versatile champion of Labor, under the nom-de-plume of "Compo," sends contributions to the Labor Leader—which professes to regard Liberalism as an enemy. By the grace and favor of an influential Liberal politician, the owner and director of half a dozen Liberal papers, an "Independent Labor" candidate is to be foisted upon the workers of Dundee. But the disguise is too thin; the contrivance is too botched and clumsy to deceive any intelligent man. Meanwhile there remains for us the task of exposing indefatigably the party which lends itself with such treacherous regularity to the frauds and intrigues of the enemies of the working class.

A SHORT TALE

BUT NOT A SWEET ONE—BAND LOW CRAWLS TO HANNA.

Aids in Blurring the Class Struggle—Moseley and the Aim of the British Industrial Commission.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 26.—This tale shall be short, but not sweet. Let the sentences be a la Victor Hugo or a la a drunken Kang in his cups.

The scene—The United Trades and Labor Council.

The act—"Nobly waging the class struggle."

The time—Wednesday, November 12. The bomb shell—a communication from Senator Hanna (of Civic Federation fame) relative to a party of British trades unionists who were to visit Cleveland from Saturday, the 15th, to Monday, the 17th. The communication stated that these representatives are making a tour of the cities of this country for the purpose of studying industrial conditions and reporting to their respective organizations, and suggesting that a reception committee of delegates be selected from each of the unions represented, though the chamber of commerce were to look after the entertainment of the party.

And yet the kangaroos pretend to be

Speaking of Senator Hanna, Mr. Moseley, who by the way is a member of the British parliament, said: "One who

knows Senator Hanna, who knows what he has accomplished and is accomplishing in this great work, also knows that he is deeply sincere. The only reward I

seek is the realization of an ambition to benefit my country and my people. And so it is with Senator Hanna and the men

who are working with him in this country.

As we hope that one of the results of

this trip will be the breaking down of the barriers that always have stood between the employer and the employee."

In other words, Mr. Moseley hoped that one of the results of the trip would be the blurring out or effacing of the class struggle. And yet Kangaroo Bobby Bandlow pretends to believe in the class struggle, and at the same time helps along an expedition which has for its object the blotting out of the class struggle. Shame on him! I brand him as a traitor to working class interests.

The closing chapter of this infamous

episode followed Wednesday night. On

the invitation of the officials of the

United Trades and Labor Council, among

them Kangaroo Bobby Bandlow and Max Hayes, there were present W. H. Hunt, president of the Builders' Ex-

change, representing more employers than any one organization of its kind in the United States; Samuel W. Meek, business manager of the capitalist Re-

publican Leader; J. C. Keller, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and others.

After the routine business for the even-

ing had been transacted the rules were

suspended (for the benefit of their capi-

talist friends), and President (by the

votes of the kangaroos) Southeimer in-

duced Mr. Hunt, who spoke in part

as follows:

"In introducing me, I am rather sorry

to have your president dignify me as

giving an address. I would much pre-

fer to have it a friendly call."

"One of the most important meetings

ever held in the city was that of last

Sunday evening, when the labor leaders

of Great Britain were with us. The in-

sight which I received into the workings

of union labor was much of a revelation

to me."

"Mr. Moseley and his party have, by

their visit, done Cleveland a great deal

of good. Their visit paved the way to

a better understanding between those

who employ and those who work. If I

can assist in bringing us all together on

the same ground, I shall be much

pleased."

In other words, harmony between capi-

tal and labor was the keynote of his

speech. In spite of this, "the noble

wagers of the class struggle," kangaroo

and all, warmly applauded Capitalist

President Hunt's speech. And not even

Bobby Bandlow disturbed the harmony

that was so thick that you could cut it

with a knife.

Then followed Keller, Meek and others;

but the trump card had been played by

Capitalist President Hunt, and the others

merely followed suit. Thus closes the

most shameful chapter yet recorded by

the labor fakirs of Cleveland and their

dukes, the kangaroos. How long will

the members of the working class in

Cleveland allow themselves to be

trapped, bound hand and foot, and han-

ded over to the capitalist class for their

despoliation, under the plea of Harmony

between the Lion (Capital) and the

Lamb (Labor), that kind of harmony

which will prevail when the Lamb is

in the belly of the Lion. Take heed,

workingmen of Cleveland, and before it

is too late beware of the wolves in

sheep's clothing (the kangaroos) who

would betray you into the hands of your

masters for their thirty pieces of silver

offices either local or national from the

A. F. of L. or delegates to their an-

nual blow-meets and miscalled conve-

nents. Witness the unanimous vote by

Gompers, the arch fox of working class

politics, was elected president of the

Federation of Labor at its last conven-

tion in New Orleans.

And Hayes! Well, a trip to Great

Britain at the Fakiration's expense

brought him off, and so all is well. Fare-

well, fakirs, a long farewell.

X.

Moral: "Desecus avero est faciles,"

which being translated, reads: "The de-

scendents of hell is easy."

By the way, what have the working-

men here to hope for? That their

wages will not continue to go down?

That if they start a little business the

tobacco or some other trust will drive

them out? Or do they all hope to be

greater than the President of the

United States, and give him instead

instructions in the art of settling coal

strikes, i. e., J. Pierpont Morgan?

Well, there's nothing like being opti-

matic. It puts money in your pocket

when none is there!

The most prominent member of the in-

ustrial commission, as it is called, was

Alfred Moseley, a millionaire (surely a

friend (?) of labor) from the western por-

tion of England.

After making a tour of the city the party returned to the Forest City House at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 6:30 were escorted to the Union club, the bon ton club of the city, where they were entertained at dinner by Senator Hanna. Shades of Debs! And the kangaroos stand all this! How can any decent, honest, respectable workingman have any regard or esteem for them now?

After the banquet Mr. Moseley, the leader of the show, took occasion to state that all of the English visitors were the guests of Senator Hanna while they were in the city.

Mrs. Moseley was interviewed by a reporter after the "circus" was over. Mr. Moseley was the leader of this British industrial commission, and furnished the "dough" necessary to bring the alleged labor leaders (?) and others over. Said

Mr. Moseley: "A direct outgrowth of the

of the English labor leaders to this

country will be the organization of a

civic federation in England on practically

the same lines as those on which the

American Civic Federation is organized.

I have the machinery all ready for

the organization of the new body. When

the results of our trip are fully realized

and understood by capital (capital first)

and labor in England, a tremendous im-

petus will be given to our efforts to bring

about a better understanding between

capital and labor."

And yet the kangaroos pretend to be

Speaking of Senator Hanna, Mr.

Moseley, who by the way is a member of

the British parliament, said: "One who

knows Senator Hanna, who knows what

he has accomplished and is accom-

plishing in this great work, also knows that

he is deeply sincere. The only reward I

seek is the realization of an ambition to

benefit my country and my people. And so it is with Senator Hanna and the men

who are working with him in this country.

As we hope that one of the results of

this trip will be the breaking down of the

barriers that always have stood between

the employer and the employee."

In other words, Mr. Moseley hoped that

one of the results of the trip would be

the blurring out or effacing of the class

struggle. And yet Kangaroo Bobby

Bandlow pretends to believe in the class

struggle, and at the same time helps along

an expedition which has for its object

the blotting out of the class struggle. Shame on him! I brand him as a traitor to working class interests.

UNITY IMPOSSIBLE

The beginner in Socialism is at first often puzzled when he learns that there are two parties in the field claiming to be Socialist, and having, so far as he can see, one identical aim—the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is quite natural for him at that stage to ask: "Why do not these parties unite?"

Political parties, like most everything else, and more so than many, are the products of certain laws. To these laws their birth and their whole subsequent career act obedient. Some or most of the adherents of a party may not be conscious of the laws that dominate it, yet these laws relentlessly assert themselves.

A political party—that is to say a bona fide political party—is the child of a conviction on the part of those who knowingly set it up, or of the social current that gives it birth, that it alone and none other can accomplish the mission it has set to itself. Such a party, be it enlisted in behalf of or against the things that be, says as clearly as possible: "None other but myself is entitled to the field; I am in the field to overthrow all others; the simple fact of my existence is a denial of the right to live of any other." Where such principles and views do not pervade a political party, it does not deserve the name of such; it is merely an impure clique gotten up for log-rolling purposes.

When the "Social Democracy" or "Socialist Party" was born, everyone of the men who assisted at its birth were aware of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party was already in the field. They knew of its work, its principles and its tactics and possessing such full knowledge they launched their own party.

BALLOT OR BULLET?

THE BALLOT IS THE WEAPON OF THE REVOLUTION—THOSE WHO RESIST IT MAKE NECESSARY THE BULLET.

Time was the Socialist movement was denounced by the capitalist press as an insurrection to be bloodshed. To-day we hear of such talk. "A beautiful dream but only a dream." "Impossible." "impractical"; these and other stock phrases are the ones chiefly used now. All of which is an unconscious recognition of, and tribute to the fact that Socialism is, as its advocates declare, a movement of peace.

On the other hand, one cannot but be struck these days, with the frequency with which he is told by workingmen: "Oh you socialists are all right with your talk about the bullet, but this country will see the terrible uprising in history before this thing is ended." Such remarks are usually preceded by denunciation of trusts, government by injunction, etc., etc.

Ten to one such a workingman is a member of a labor organization that has for its head a Gompers, a Mitchell, a Shaffer or other misleader of labor. Under the tutelage of such men the workers are led to believe that the interests of the fleeced workingmen are identical with the interests of the capitalist fleecer. Kept by the Gompers in complete ignorance of the true inwardness of the capitalist system and their position under it, it is perhaps but natural that the exploited worker sees no hope other than in a blind enraged uprising against conditions he does not comprehend.

With the workers in this state of mind the mission of the socialists becomes at this time all the more important. To simply indicate against conditions is childish; to fly in their face is thoughtless and reckless. As thoughtless and reckless as the Haitian insurrectionists, who, ignorant of the uses of a cannon grabbed it by the muzzle and were blown up; not until they learned the nature of the thing they had to deal with, did they succeed in wrenching the engine of force from the French and drive their oppressors from the country.

Now, when a workingman scoffs at the ballot and talks of the bullet, he displays the same kind of thoughtlessness that led to the first uncouth and undisciplined acts of the Haitian insurgents. Acts which reacted upon themselves.

The man who cannot vote right cannot shoot right. This is a truism that should be seared into the brain of every workingman.

The noise of guns is not all there is to epochs in the world's history. Physical force is not the essence but merely the accompaniment of revolutions. The resort to physical force is made by those leading the revolution. To illustrate:

The French Revolution was the most thorough-going class upheaval known. The oncoming capitalist class overthrew feudalism, the then existing social order, and enthroned itself. This was the revolution. It was accomplished by the conquest of the political power by the Third Estate. The battlefields were the bastions, the weapon was the ballot. The elections were hotly contested. Nobles and capitalists strove for seats in the Third Estate. The capitalists won. The thousands of heads that rolled off the scaffold; the massacres that dyed France red; these were incidents that occurred AFTER the peaceful parliament. Victory won by the capitalists over their feudal lords. When the victory was gained physical force it was for the purpose of keeping what they had won.

They knew that the Socialist Labor Party holds that the route to the emancipation of the working class lies in nothing short of the unconditional surrender of capitalism. They knew that this route runs exclusively along the lines of the class struggle. They knew that the Socialist Labor Party's propaganda is conducted mainly, if not exclusively, among the working class. They knew that our Party builds upon that class, not only because it recognizes in that class alone the class interests that point to the solution of the social problem, but because it perceives that the preponderance, both of quality and quantity, is to be found in that class.

They knew that based upon these principles the S. L. P. pursues a clear-cut, uncompromising, aggressive policy. It says just what it means; it means just what it says; it asks no quarter and grants none; it marches straight to its goal, unswerved by any "short-cut" schemes, all of which its knowledge of social science rejects as mischievous; and, finally, knowing that in the oncoming social storm a compact, well-disciplined body, thoroughly united in object and means, will be found indispensable, it holds its membership to sharp reckoning, tolerating neither anarchy of conduct nor anarchy of thought.

It was knowing all this and yet in spite of it, that men claiming to be Socialists launched the Social Democracy, that has since had such a variety of names and performances. And why? For reasons quite natural. The Socialist Labor Party was of too slow growth for them. They could not see nor understand the necessity for the broad and deep foundation that the Socialist Labor Party is laying, and its successful work in this direction. With their eyes upon superficial appearances, these Social Democrats con-

sidered the Socialist Labor Party weak, impotent, hopeless; they imputed this "impotence," "weakness" and hopelessness to the Party's external and internal tactics, and consequently they started their party on principle and tactics just the reverse of the S. L. P.

At its start the Social Democracy advocated colonization schemes. Put co-operation into immediate effect was the cry. The S. L. P. maintained, and still maintains, that the co-operation aimed at by the Socialist Commonwealth must be a national affair. Socialism can no more be inaugurated without the capture of the government at Washington than could the Republic without the overthrow of King George.

The S. L. P. holds that, while economic power is the basis of political power in a social system, and while it therefore urges the workers to establish a social system in which the economic power is in their own hands, the proletariat cannot establish such a system unless it operates politically by first wrenching the public powers from the present usurpers. The Social Democracy denied this, and proceeded to seek first the unfoundable: economic power for the proletariat in the midst of capitalist society.

The S. L. P. holds that the capitalist is an idler, well fed, and sumptuously clad by the worker, who is held in wage slavery. The Social Democracy, through its head, its "superb organizer and agitator," and its official organ preached that the capitalist like the wage slave is also a wealth producer.

The S. L. P. shows that it is the class interests of the capitalist class that compel this class to drive the worker into ever deeper misery. The Social Democracy ignores all this and trades about Greed as the foe to be combated.

The S. L. P. holds and practices the principle that numbers without clear-

ness and unity of purpose are a source of weakness, not of strength; accordingly, it will have none with it who does not accept its aims and tactics. The S. L. P. will allow no candidate to accept the endorsement of any other political party; nor will it allow to remain in its ranks any member who should accept public office at the hands of a capitalist appointing power. The Social Democracy rejects this principle. It attempts to be all things to all men. To one it presents one thing, to another the reverse, whatever is wanted it can supply. In its efforts to get votes the candidates of the Social Democracy are permitted to accept, may invite, the endorsement of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Its dickerings with both the old political parties are matters of official record.

The S. L. P. points out that the trades-union movement, which declares that capitalism is for all time, and that the interests of fleeced and fleeced are one, is unworthy the name of working class organization. When the labor leaders are endeavoring to enforce "harmony" between the capitalist and the worker by leading the latter empty handed up against the gatling guns in the hands of the former, the Social Democracy lauds it as a "noble waging of the class struggle." For money contributions and promises of votes the Social Democracy suppresses all mention of the corruption that springs so naturally from the trades-unionism founded in error.

None but a disgraceful disruption will ever a movement that so conducts itself. The S. L. P. stands on the principle that the revolutionary organization that is to inaugurate Socialism must, above all, earn the respect of the working class.

Enough is herein given to show that, even if there were in the Social Democracy something to unite with in point

The "Socialist Party" In Principles and Tactics Is the Reverse of the Socialist Labor Party.

numbers, which is not the case, the tactical and economic principles of the two keep them irreconcilably apart. Neither can consequently honorably unite with the other, without that other's surrender of principle that it considers basic.

In such cases men of pure intentions and earnest in character do not fuse. They recognize that not the blurring of antagonisms, but the sharply drawing of the same is the surest way to reach truth, because that is the only way to make it clear.

The days we are living in are the days of strong political pulsations. Two principles are contending for supremacy—The one, now in force, in the principle of the private ownership of the things man needs to work with; it is the principle that to the robbers belong the spoils; it is, in short, the principle of wage slavery that condemns the majority to arduous toil and privation, while a criminal few enjoy luxury in idleness. This principle is the principle of CAPITAL. The other principle is that he who works may live, and he who does not shall die the death; it is the principle, consequently, that demands the public ownership of the means of production, without which robbery is inevitable; it is the principle of SOCIALISM. The two cannot live together. One or the other must bite the dust.

There is only one party that stands squarely and uncompromisingly upon the principle of Socialism, and that demands the unconditional surrender of CAPITAL. All other parties either pointedly uphold capitalism or wander from the question, or as in the case of the Social Democracy dicker with its political parties. There can be no love lost between the Socialist Labor Party and any other. At great political epochs, he who is not right is wrong; there can be no "in between."

"Drink of the Fountain of Knowledge; its waters giveth Power."

Books for Workers

IT SHOULD BE THE AMBITION OF EVERY INTELLIGENT WORK-INGMAN WHO APPRECIATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIS CLASS AND THAT OF THE CAPITALISTS TO STRENGTHEN HIMSELF FOR THE PART HE MUST TAKE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT. TO DO THIS IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE CONSTANTLY ADD TO HIS STOCK OF INFORMATION. THE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE LITERARY AGENCY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ANY BOOK OR PAMPHLET IN THE FOLLOWING LIST WILL BE PROMPTLY FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Books Bound in Paper

Almanac, The Socialist	Lucien Sanial	50	Science and the Worker. Ferdinand Lassalle	Ferdinand Lassalle	25
Anarchism and Socialism. George Plechanoff	25	Scientific Socialism. Thomas Beresford	18		
Appeal to the Young, An. Peter Kropotkin	50	Silver Cross, The. Eugene Sue	25		
Ca Ira, or Danton in the French Revolution. Lawrence Gronlund	50	Socialism and Anarchism. Daniel De Leon	16		
Capitalist Class, The. Karl Kautsky	50	Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S. Aley	05		
Catechism of Socialism, A New. E. Belfort Bax and H. Quelch	10	Socialism and Single Tax. A Debate. Quelch and Wright	05		
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx. Edward Aveling	10	Socialism and Slavery. H. M. Hyndman	05		
Class Struggle, The. Karl Kautsky	10	Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Liebknecht	10		
Co-operative Commonwealth, The. Lawrence Gronlund	50	Socialism, Wm. Scholl McClure	05		
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels	05	Socialist Catechism. L. J. Joynes	05		
Economics of Labor. Quelch	05	Socialist Republic, The. Karl Kautsky	05		
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon. Karl Marx	25	Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. A Debate Between Daniel De Leon and Job Harriman	05		
Exploitation of Labor, The. A. P. Hazell	05	Story of the Red Flag, The. G. B. Benham	05		
Facts: A Pocketbook of Statistics. Labor Question, The. Wendell Phillips	15	Summary of the Principles of Socialism, A. Hyndman and Morris	15		
Life of Lord Palmerston, The. Karl Marx	25	Taxation. Lucien Sanial	05		
Machinery Question, The. G. B. Benham	05	Territorial Expansion. Lucien Sanial	05		
Merrile England. Robert Blatchford	10	Tragedy Pages, From the History of Strikes Among the Miners	05		
New Trusts, The. Lucien Sanial	05	Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx	15		
No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebknecht	10	Was Jesus a Socialist? James Leatham	05		
Our Destiny. Lawrence Gronlund	10	What Is Capital? Ferdinand Lassalle	05		
Patriotism and Socialism. G. B. Benham	05	What Means This Strike? Daniel De Leon	05		
Philosophy of Happiness. T. Beresford	10	What Political Economy Teaches. J. R. Widdup	10		
Reasons for Pardon. Fielden, Neebe and Schwab. John A. Leckie	05	Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel	25		
Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Leon	05	Working Class Movement in England, The. Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling	16		
Right to be Lazy, The. Paul Lafargue	10	Working Class, The. Karl Kautsky	05		

Books Bound in Cloth

Almanac, Socialist, The	\$1.00	Paris Commune, The Karl Marx	\$1.00
Anarchism and Socialism. George Plechanoff	50	Paris Commune, The. Lissagaray	1.00
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. H. M. Hyndman	1.00	Parasitism, Organic and Social. Massart	1.00
Descent of Man. Charles Darwin	75	Religion of Socialism, The. E. Belfort Bax	1.00
Ethics of Socialism. The. Ernest Belfort Bax	1.00	Revolution and Counter Revolution. Karl Marx	1.00
Evolution of Property, The. Paul Lafargue	1.00	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Frederick Engels	50
Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer. Edward Bernstein	1.00	Students' Marx, The. Edward Aveling	1.00
Force and Matter. Ludwig Buechner	1.00	Social Contract. Jean Jacques Rousseau	75
History of the Conflict between Religion and Science. John William Draper	1.75	Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Morris and Hyndman	1.00
Outlooks from the New Stand-point. E. B. Bax	1.00	Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx	50
Origin of Species. Charles Darwin	75	Wage Labor and Capital. Free Trade. Karl Marx	50
Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party	1.00	Working Class Movement in America. Edward Aveling	1.00
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel	50	Woman in the Past, Present and Future	50

New York Labor News Company
2-6 New Reade Street New York City

BOSTON, MASS.
Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner front room, furnished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; \$2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Roads St.,
New York.

Every Saturday.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

Single Copy..... 25
Six months..... 15
One year..... 30.50

Extra rates: Less than 100, copy 1 cent;
100 to 500, 2 cent;
500 or more, 3 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communiques
will be returned if so desired and
stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the
New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068

In 1892..... 21,157

In 1896..... 86,564

In 1900..... 34,191

ZIONISM.

It is reported that, after Rabbi Joseph Silverman's address, at the Temple Emmanuel last Sunday, in which he opposed Zionism, the movement among some Jews to re-erect the Kingdom of Solomon in Palestine, a score or more of Zionists "gathered at the foot of the pulpit," and there expressed their dissent from his views in language and loudness that increased in such vehemence that he felt compelled to "cut the discussion short."

It is no wonder that the Rabbi found strong opponents. The wonder is that the opposition to anti-Zionism is not stronger than we find it. Zionism, no doubt, is a delusion; yet the fact remains that none more so than the Zionists strengthen the delusion. This particular anti-Zionist address is an illustration in point. In the course thereof the Rabbi declared:

"Zionism overlooks the potent fact that Israel's mission is not political, but religious."

A crasser delusion no man of education out of a lunatic asylum can promulgate.

"Israel," no more than any other "organized religion" has its roots or objective point in ought else than the well founded human endeavor to BUILD A STATE. The point where ancient, unaccounted for and yet correct instinct meets modern, well accounted for and demonstrated fact, is just this underlying "state-building" craving. Accordingly, it is seen to-day that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, which fights Socialism tooth and nail, immediately advances a theory, that amounts to a complete acceptance of and surrender to the fundamental Socialist principle of the materialist conception of history. Socialism maintains that material conditions determine the spiritual, moral and intellectual manifestations of mankind. And the Catholic Hierarchy, by insisting upon the re-acquisition of the Temporal (material) Power, and declaring that "without the Temporal Power, it cannot attend to its spiritual duties" subscribes to the Socialist theory.

History records the rise of no "organized religion" that was not a state builder. The fact holds good from Moses down to Brigham Young. When the material, the political foundation in fact has worn out, it is as if the light-house foundation that holds aloft the light has crumbled. The light drops; it may continue to shine but only on the decline.

And then, of the two, the Zionist and the anti-Zionist, in the fold of "organized Jewish religion," the palm of delusion belongs to the latter. To strive after an "organized religion" unspun up by a state of its own; to imagine a "religious" apart from a "political mission" is among the idlest of dreams. From the days of Lucifer, in Western or European civilization, the principle has been established and only confirmed by experience. Infinitely less visionary are the Zionists. Despite the visionariness of imagining the river of history can be made to flow back to its source, there is with the Zionist, despite probably his own consciousness, the correct practical instinct that leads him to strive for the political, that is, the material ground work for his "organized religion." As the deer seeks the forest, the Zionist seeks the restoration of the Kingdom of Solomon in Palestine.

A delusion cannot be knocked out with another and still wiser. On the contrary; where this is attempted the delusion is strengthened. Not anti-Zionism can dispel the delusion of Zionism, but the bright-burning Messianic torch of Socialism, which alone lights man's path to the conditions precedent for the time when the vision of the Prophets, described under the shadow of Zion, will cease to be a VISION and become a REALITY.

The Steel Trust is negotiating with the German and Austrian steel and wire syndicates, with a view of dividing up neutral markets so as to avoid competition. What says the trade world? "Just the

BOY-LABOR.

WILCOX (of counsel for the Coal Companies)—"You would not advocate dispensing with boy-labor altogether?"

MITCHELL—"No, Sir."

Scranton Examination, Nov. 15, 1902.

The science of legislation lies in the bringing up of the youth. As the children of a race are brought up, so will the adult of that race be. It is elemental that three things go into such bringing up:

The physical;
The mental;
The moral.

As to the physical it depends upon food and exercise, and upon physical surroundings.

The mental is rooted upon the physical. With the proper physical basis, the mental part of the child depends upon leisure for intellectual development, leisure for the enjoyments of the play-day period that so materially affects the after-man; and lastly the proper mental surroundings.

The crowning part of man, the moral, rests upon the previous two, and is wholly the compound flower of them.

Can any of these three elements go into the make-up of the boy that is thrust into work at the mines? Not one! The work there is one that saps the physique. The time there consumed is time robed from the requisite leisure for study and play. With impaired physique and a mind prematurely turned to the support of life, the moral part of such a boy is cracked.

Such is "boy-labor." Aye, it is worse. It implies such poverty at home as deprives the boy of the surrounding elements requisite for the development of the man. In short "boy-labor" implies Capitalism, as Capitalism implies an ever cheaper human commodity for labor-power.

Unquestionable facts these. Even the closest man knows them. Shall not a Mitchell have seen the distressing proofs of them? Of course he has. And yet what says he? "No, Sir," promptly in answer to the capitalist's question, that implies the absolute propriety in the crime: "You would not advocate dispensing with boy-labor altogether?"—"No, Sir."

The language of Mitchell betrays the man's views. The man's views betray the camp in which he stands.

Seeing, moreover, that he posed and is helped to pose as a "Champion of the Working Class," his language, his views and the camp he stands in all crowd to the bar of conscience and of sense, and pronounce him guilty.

The Mitchell must go! A Working Class, bleeding from boyhood up, demands it—aye, demands it all the louder because in its misery it has been accustomed to look up to such miscreants as its friends.

ON THE BREACH FOR "THE PUBLIC."

Two hundred and fifty retail tobacco dealers of this city assembled a few days ago to "take energetic and aggressive measures" against the Tobacco Trust.

The Tobacco Trust, officially known as the American Tobacco Company, has been concentrating the tobacco industry under one hat. It began by practically putting out of business the tobacco jobbers by organizing a subsidiary department, the Metropolitan Tobacco Company. The Trust now has taken the field against the retailer, including, of course, those who manufacture cigars in the rear of their shops. This new department of the Trust is named the United Cigar Stores Company. Able to sell cheaper, as it receives its goods at cut prices; able, therefore, to set up large-windowed and attractive shops, and draw customers with more alluring prizes, the new departure has speedily had its effect upon the small dealers, whom to sweep out of the way is its purpose.

As the Metropolitan Tobacco Company caused a howl to go up from the crowded-out jobbers, together with the large retinue of bookkeepers and other employees rendered superfluous, so now the United Cigar Stores Company is raising a howl on the part of the small dealers.

Chickeys are referred to as the types of brainless forgetfulness. A second after they are shooed away, they return totally oblivious of previous experience. Not otherwise are the middle class folks whom the Juggernaut march of Capitalism crumples under foot. And the small tobacco dealers, now arrayed and arraying themselves with their puny bow-and-arrow commercial weapons of a day gone by, against the up-to-date commercial Gatling guns of Capitalism wielded by the Tobacco Trust, are certainly a type of that class. Have they learned from the experience of their fellow middle class men in so many other industries, who have likewise been smoked out by concentrated Capitalism? Have they learned that their attempts to keep their heads above water are wild spoutings of drowning men? Have they raised themselves above the narrow hor-

izon of their petty out-of-date class interests, enlarged their minds, realized that their Cause, as a class, is not worth fighting for, while their Cause as human beings IS and thereby places them in the ranks of the Working Class? Have they, finally, caught the light of Socialism, thereby chastened their methods, and raised the banner of defiance against the capitalist system, to overthrow it at the hustings and help rear the Socialist Republic? Not in the slightest! Their every utterance betrays the reverse. Accordingly, in language that reminds one of Gov. Walt, of Colorado, they too now talk of "an aggressive campaign," and they too are addressing themselves to the task of "fighting the Trust," they too pronounce themselves the special guardians of "The Public."

The roar that certainly goes up from the throats of the Capitalist Class, when in their luxuriously equipped club rooms they hear the duet sung by the sinking middle class and the pure and simple Trades Unions—the former to the effect that they can "conquer" the Trusts, the latter to the effect that they can establish "harmonious relations" with the Trust; that loud roar that goes up from the capitalist throats is a fact by which to gauge the enormousness of the task before the militant Socialists of the land, and to spur them to grapple therewith.

THE LATEST COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT.

The New Orleans dispatches announce the re-election of Mr. Samuel Gompers President of the A. F. of L. The gentleman's election is not a matter of significance, in itself. Nevertheless, there is in his election deep significance. The significance consists in his UNANIMOUS ELECTION. As the dispatches put it, he was elected "without opposition." Now, look behind the scenes that this fact mounts the stage with.

Before his election, there had taken place a "debate on Socialism" on the floor of the convention. The debate was brought on by resolutions and amendments proposed by members of the Social Democratic party; and these gentlemen were the leading figures in the debate. What was Mr. Gompers' attitude in that episode? It was that of an adversary. Nay, it was worse; it was the attitude of a dishonest adversary: he fought Socialism by calumniating Socialism and by calumniating the Socialists. Nor yet was this all.

When from the floor of the convention Mr. Gompers hurled at Socialism the poisoned arrows of the calumniator, he there re-emphasized his attitude outside of the convention towards the working class. He stood there the belied cat of his President Hanna of the Civic Federation: he stood there accordingly, in his role of betraying the Working Class, by the fraudulent theory of possible harmony between the Fleecers' Class and the Fleeced Class. The "outside" and the "inside" of the convention Gompers stood rolled into one when he opposed Socialism, and when he stood for re-election.

One may respect an adversary, who fights with honorable weapons. For an adversary, who fights with dishonorable weapons, with poisoned arrows, no honorable man, if he is a serious man, can entertain any but contempt. Such an adversary can only be fought without let; peace with him, tolerance for him is out of all consideration.

Where were the Social Democratic "representatives of Socialism" at the election? Arrayed against Gompers? Did they set up their own candidate, even if such candidate had to go down in defeat, that defeat that always is a stepping stone to the triumph of the just? NO! And again NO! As the term "without opposition" indicates, the Social Democratic "representatives" of Socialism either positively voted for Gompers, or abstained from voting, and thereby became directly responsible for his—that miscreant's election.

Not a trifling incident this, in view of the several hundred thousand votes that these "representatives" of Socialism have just gathered at the hustings, and their glee therewith. Their conduct in the matter of Gompers' re-election is as strong a light as can so far be thrown upon their fitness, and their

silence is as small indeed.

By acting as they did they have attested the hollowness of their professed sincerity for the Cause of the Working Class;

By acting as they did they have attested their utter unfitness for leadership in a movement that demands moral courage. Too cravenly to stand up and be counted; too well aware that their boast about the "large vote for Socialism in the convention" would be put in a ridiculous light by the vote they could poll against the candidacy of Hanna's Vice-President;—these "representatives" of Socialism crawled.

The convention of the A. F. of L., so soon upon the recent general elections in the country, was in the nature of a presidential dispensation. It points to

crawling as, the characteristic of these "representatives"; it furnishes one more count in the indictment against them as betrayers of the cause of Labor; it furnishes one more proof of the justice of their title—BOGUS SOCIALISTS.

POLITICAL ASTRONOMY.

Father John W. Mackey of Cincinnati has appeared in public print in the role of what may be called a political astronomer, or, perhaps, an astronomical politician. The occasion for Father Mackey's sudden burst into this novel field was the decree issued by Archbishop Elders to the clergymen of his diocese enjoining them to add to their Thanksgiving prayers a prayer of thanks for "the progress made by the presidential commission in conciliating the interests of employers and employees" in the mining regions. Taking the decree as his major premises, and certain utterances of Messrs. Mitchell and Gompers as his minor premises, the beatific Father says:

"The declaration of President Mitchell that his associates were a body of men who were trade unionists and not a political party, set Socialism back in this country twenty-five years. And when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, seconded and defended the actions of Mitchell in the convention which was held in New Orleans, the setback of Socialism was reproduced.

"The second tack gives up the posture that, by "Capital," actually capital is meant. By "capital," the gentlemen, routed on the first tack, inform us that they mean, not the machinery and plants, but the holders thereof. By "capital" they mean "the capitalists." Rubbing the sore spot on the cheek that was smitten, when they tried the first tack, these gentlemen leap back with much gratification imagining themselves safe on the second tack. The amended form of their declaration then becomes: "Without the capitalist labor's opportunity and ability to create wealth would be small indeed."

If on the first tack it was an easy matter to smite the cheek exposed, on this tack it is infinitely easier to box the other cheek, and throw its owner, heels over head into the ditch.

Every day some capitalist departs this world, so do many workmen. Yet what is seen? The departure of the capitalist causes the stoppage, or not one wheel, for the good and sufficient reason that the departed capitalist did no work. On the other hand, if the place of the departed workingman is not immediately taken, production stops to that extent. Evidently, if all the capitalist class were to be taken itself to heaven, production would not be lost in its ninety-nine per cent. of nonsense. That one per cent. of sense is so valuable is so pregnant, throws such strong light upon the practical workings of the special laws that underlie the work of propaganda in the country, that it renders the whole passage an inestimable contribution to the study of the Movement in America.

It is true. A perceptible amount of the S. L. P. vote is due to the Social Democracy. How?

The Social Democracy, by the very law of its structure, can reach by far a broader area of the country than can the Socialist Labor Party, as yet. The S. L. P. cannot yet, without giving up Socialism, step in places where the S. D. P. can tread giddied. Thus the S. D. P. auditorium is infinitely vaster than the auditorium of the S. L. P. From this it would seem, at first blush, not only that the S. D. P. following and vote must be larger than the following and vote of the S. L. P., which

is true—for the present; but also that the S. D. P. would completely blanket the S. L. P., block its making any headway, and scuttle it,—which is false. In the reason of this lies the pregnancy of the one per cent. of truth and sense in the passage quoted above.

In the course of its career, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party organization confronts a trying dilemma. On its back, firmly settled in the saddle, with the sharp rowels of the rider's spur buried in its flanks, is seated the Socialist Labor Party. What to do for the S. D. P.?

Seek to ignore the rider, and thereby

seek to give the go-by to his irrefutable arguments, his unshakable allegations of fact, his unerring blows? A vain endeavor that would be appreciated by none better than the Social Democracy itself. The fervid agitation and education, carried on by the Socialist Labor Party with the trumpet of its press, and with the aid of hundreds of inspired apostles, cannot, 'tis true, as yet reach in all its fullness every ear in the nation. Nevertheless, such is the quality of sound, healthy, genuine propagandistic seed, that it resounds everywhere; everywhere creates an atmosphere of its own; everywhere is felt, tho' yet indefinitely seized.

Wherever the Social Democracy sets up its circus tent, it is made aware of that Socialist Labor Party atmosphere. Aye, it carries the atmosphere on its own back. Vain were the endeavor to ignore it. Seek to, and the whole S. L. P. position is granted. The S. D. P. would go under on the spot.

Seek to throw off the rider, thereby attack him? If it does, then the Social Democracy itself and directly introduces the Socialist Labor Party, the rider on its back, to its audiences. Once introduced, the S. D. P. is inquired into. The elite of S. D. P. audiences will sift evidence and ascertain as to the rider's character, that what is wanted is men who will put up deposits, buy "outfits," and indulge in other money-parting pastimes that will add to the riches of the advertisers, while bestowing nought but dearly bought experience on the "agent." In fewer words, most of these advertisements cannot be regarded as genuine and must, therefore, be eliminated. We thus have seven and a half columns which are really genuine "want" ads.

If we turn to the Herald of yesterday the case is even worse. There, out of a total of twenty-six columns of "wants," one half will be found under the heading "Help Wanted," the other half under the heading "Situations Wanted." If the remaining columns are examined two and a half of them will be found headed "Agents Wanted." Now, any workingman who has been out of work and through the "ropes" knows that most of these "ads" are of a very dubious and well-nigh fraudulent character, that what is wanted is men who will put up deposits, buy "outfits," and indulge in other money-parting pastimes that will add to the riches of the advertisers, while bestowing nought but dearly bought experience on the "agent."

In few words, most of these advertisements cannot be regarded as genuine and must, therefore, be eliminated. We thus have seven and a half columns which are really genuine "want" ads.

Does the "Evening Journal" mean by "capital" actually capital, that is to say, the machinery and plants requisite to Labor in the production of wealth? If it does, it speaks truly. Man is a tool-using animal. The tool adds inches to his stature over nature. Without the tool, man is a savage. In the measure that the tool develops, man's productivity increases, and he thereby rises above the savage stage.

When the tool reaches the point of the modern machinery and plants—CAPITAL—man is ready for civilization, just because capital tremendously improves man's ability to produce wealth. That's all admitted. Indeed, it is the Socialist who teaches and insists upon the fact. Upon this the

"Evening Journal" and the Socialist are agreed. Yet the two disagree absolutely. They disagree in the conclusion to be drawn from the fact. The Socialist concludes that the wealth produced by Labor with the aid of such ability-to-create-wealth-promoting capital belongs, down to the last farthing, to Labor, and Labor alone. Not so, holds the "Evening Journal." Then whom should that wealth belong to? To the thing CAPITAL? Shall that be decked with the magnificent product that it enables Labor to bring forth? Shall that product be heaped at the feet of that CAPITAL and left there to rot, perchance, be burned as incense in the nostrils of the THING? Any such proposition evidently savors of heathenism. The mere idea is a turning of capital into a fetish. Seeing that the logical end of the avenue that leads along that track convicts the "Evening Journal" of rank fetishism, the gentlemen turn sharp around and strike into a different tack.

The declaration of President Mitchell that his associates were a body of men who were trade unionists and not a political party, set Socialism back in this country twenty-five years. And when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, seconded and defended the actions of Mitchell in the convention which was held in New Orleans, the setback of Socialism was reproduced.

"Evening Journal" and the Socialist are agreed. Yet the two disagree absolutely. They disagree in the conclusion to be drawn from the fact. The Socialist concludes that the wealth produced by Labor with the aid of such ability-to-create-wealth-promoting capital belongs, down to the last farthing, to Labor, and Labor alone. Not so, holds the "Evening Journal." Then whom should that wealth belong to? To the thing CAPITAL? Shall that be decked with the magnificent product that it enables Labor to bring forth? Shall that product be heaped at the feet of that CAPITAL and left there to rot, perchance, be burned as incense in the nostrils of the THING? Any such proposition evidently savors of heathenism. The mere idea is a turning of capital into a fetish. Seeing that the logical end of the avenue that leads along that track convicts the "Evening Journal" of rank fetishism, the gentlemen turn sharp around and strike into a different tack.

The declaration of President Mitchell that his associates were a body of men who were trade unionists and not a political party, set Socialism back in this country twenty-five years. And when Samuel Gompers,

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

From Utah.

To The Daily and The Weekly People.—Connally came as per schedule and was on two days. He spoke Saturday and Sunday evenings to good audiences in point of numbers. The first night there were about two hundred, and the second night about two hundred and fifty. We took up collections at both meetings which netted a good sum.

At first meeting questions were asked and the freaks, being out in force, asked some to. The question of the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist" party being asked, Connally explained by telling of the action of their delegates at the International Congress of Socialists, making it very clear. One of the freaks, a Kangaroo by the name of Schick, who claims to have worked in the same office with Henry Kuhn as a bookbinder, and who was in our Party in Pennsylvania, said that the man who voted for the resolution was not the authorized agent of the party, and when Connally told the audience it was Job Harriman who was a vice-presidential candidate of the party, Schick still tried to crawl by stating that Harriman was not in the room when the vote was cast, thus Connally had a chance to explain the whole working of the vote, showing the "Socialist" party up in its true light. Another freak, one Edler, a young lawyer, and the leader of them here, asked if he did not think the platform adopted at Indianapolis repudiated the Harriman-Dietzgen action. Connally told the audience that the action had never been repudiated, and showed that the platform of parties was nothing to judge them by, but their actions was the gauge. The audience saw it and applauded. I suppose this is the first time the Rev. Harriman has been repudiated, at least the first I have heard of it.

At the next meeting the freaks had no questions, although questions were repeatedly called for by the chairman. We considered the meetings very successful, and think it will do us a great deal of good. Connally got thirteen subscribers for his paper, and we sold several pamphlets and distributed many leaflets, making special reference to the S. L. P. and S. D. P. leaflets.

Connally seemed to enjoy his visit here and we were very much encouraged with the reports he gave of the condition of the Party in New York and the other eastern points. While this is a middle class town the few members we have seem clear and you can depend on it Salt Lake will soon be to the front as a good live section.

While some of the boys were discouraged by the "Little Kangaroo" outbreak, none of them were shaken, and now things are going on comparatively smooth.

We are holding weekly meetings divided between propaganda and study of Value, Price and Profit.

James P. Erskine,
Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 18.

Coal Operators' Methods.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The writer being known to be in thorough sympathy with the Socialist Movement, was some time ago induced by an S. L. P. man in Kripple to subscribe to The Weekly People.

Reading it has enlightened me greatly and I intend to do all I can to induce others to subscribe to and read it, because I know it will do them good in the same manner as it is the only paper I have seen that truly represents the working class.

Now, I wish you to publish this statement in corroboration of the article in last week's People. Headed: "Mitchell's Strike Aids the Soft Coal Operators to Dispose of Worthless Coal," and telling how the mine at Brisbin, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, which the Bowditch-White Coal Mining Company gave the name of Pacific No. 1, was worked out when the aforesaid company gave up their lease.

In the article referred to its author Louis Marlow of 184 Brisbin, mentions one F. C. Heima of Osceola, Clearfield county. I know this man Heima and also know his character, and will say that Marlow's letter is true in every particular.

My father and brother worked for Heima in a place known as Heima's mill in Clearfield county.

They were engaged at cutting shingles, bats and at the time Heima employed them to agree to accept provisions, dry goods and other such "stuff" as his store contained and at the end of the month when they went to settle up and get paid off in the usual manner with company stocks they found that under Heima's rule the balance of their month's wages amounted to a ham and a half sack of flour. So you see Heima not only "does" the consumers of his worthless coal, but also mercilessly skins the poor wage slaves who are unfortunately enough to be compelled to work for him.

An Altoona Sympathizer,
Altoona, Pa., Nov. 24, 1902.

Two Suggestions.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the fall of 1900, just prior to my now long illness, a letter of mine appeared in The People advocating the addition to the Party's platform of a supplement, or several planks defining the position of the S. L. P. on the trusts, trades, unequal, government ownership, taxation, the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. and on such other questions as may be of sufficient importance.

In the published letters from other comrades which followed mine on the subject, I saw no good reasons why such an addition would not make the platform a better instrument of propaganda.

One comrade thought I laid too much stress on the platform, and that a "one word" or one phrase platform—"Abolition," or "Abolition of Wage Slavery"—would be best. But, for my part, I believe that the platform should be made as good an instrument of propaganda as it is possible to make it, even if it has to be made quite a lengthy document; and that not to make it or to valuable work left undone. I also believe that the platform should be published in every copy of The People if possible, and give as large a circulation as possible. I also believe that the National Executive Committee should consist of at least twenty members; so a larger N. E. C. would be more representative of the Party's interests.

James F. Lombard.

The Work of the Hour.
To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed you will find a list of subscriptions for Monthly and amount for same. Each comrade here has been constituted an agent for The Monthly People and M. Rutherford as Weekly People agent.

I will try to get 50 to 100 names as my share towards pushing our press. Let The Monthly be the medium to enter the workers' homes. Three of those on the list voted our ticket, and none are members of the Party. The Monthly shows that the "Managing powers" are watchful of our interests as workingmen. I for one will give more attention to our press. Keep our papers before the people. Let them be read in every home. Comrades, forward! Long live our press. Yours for success.

Henry St. Cyr.
Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 24.

A Kangaroo Chapter.

To The Daily and The Weekly People.

—In these days of a general rejoicing in the Kangaroo-Social-Democrat-Socialist party, etc., camp about the victories won over the Socialist Labor Party in the last election when, for instance, Geo. B. Leonard, at Minneapolis, their shining legal light and leader—claims 2,000 votes in Minneapolis and 1,500 in St. Paul as their booty, although the official election returns allow but 636 votes for their standard bearer, J. E. Nash, at Minneapolis, and 316 at St. Paul, we, on the other hand, for our governor candidate, Thomas Van Learburg, at Minneapolis, polled 648 votes and in this city 416.

Of course blowing or lying is so natural to the Kangaroo that one must not expect much of truth in their statements. A poor case has got to be backed by falsehoods.

The question whether they could cause more or less people to vote for their candidates by resorting to all capitalist means is not what should be considered so important as rather the bogus article they call "Socialism" or what they would do for the Socialist cause should they get into power.

From the St. Paul Despatch I clip the following, written by a prominent bogus Socialist, a local secretary at Austin, Minn., from which the readers can see that to him the New Zealand government oppression and municipal ownership is all styled "Socialism." God save us from our false friends, or rather from those disguised Populists having no other object than the continuance of the capitalist system, only making conditions for the middle class a little easier.

Charles G. Davidson.
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25.

(Enclosure.)

"SOCIALISM IN AUSTIN.

A Socialist Tells What They Have Done There.

"Editor of the Dispatch.
The Socialists of Austin wish to thank you for mentioning socialism in your column (Nov. 13). As we number about 200 here one of our local dailies favors us with a column or so quite often, as socialists do not forget a kindness to our cause. But would like to call your attention to the insinuation you make in closing your remarks as to the angelic character of the people before socialism would be practicable. New Zealand, the most advanced country in practical socialism, is yet a land of angels, but workingmen. But as to Austin, we have socialized our city water and electric light plant, the majority now pay 20 to 40 per cent less for electric light than before, and enough cleared each month, so that we use a neat little sum each month in permanent improvements from income.

But most remarkable of all, one socialist on our school board secured one of the best high school apparatus in the state, socialized our school books, threw the graduating exercises open to the public. All of these were declared extravagant, impossible, impracticable, by the rest of the board, but on good socialist principles he proved them practicable and finally they were inaugurated with out fear of any sort and the year's expense proved to be the least of any previous one, although our needs were plenty, as our building burned only a short time before. A school building, the lowest bid on which was \$17,000, was built for \$10,000; no man on the job paid less than \$1.75, when the prevailing wages were \$1.50.

"Some men are honest, because it is best policy, some are Christians because they are selfish enough to wish to get to heaven. Some are socialists, because they will get more good things in this life; but the leaders are men who have made their pile, and socialism would not add one "red" to their income. They are working for their fellow-men because they love them, but even they are not saints yet."

"A short time ago we were censured as anarchists, and now with angels. Well, if we are, there was only thirteen here two years ago, and now some 200. We are doing better than the churches here in your so-called "moral" work. Yours respectfully for socialism and Christianity.

Geo. W. Bucklin,
"Local Secretary.
Austin, Minn., Nov. 14."

The "Dead" Party.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find some more subscriptions for The Monthly People. It has been a great surprise to the Kangaroos here to see another paper issued by "that dead party."

Ed. Schade.
Newport News, Va., Nov. 25.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.

CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM

Christian Kohlberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Northwest Corner

Thirty-ninth and Washington Sts.

MARION, IND.

REMEMBER

"MOZLE"

CIGARETTES

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

G. R. T., PUEBLO, COLO.—No figure of speech about it! The Volkszeitung, to which you may add its English poodle, The Worker, both "organs of the Social Democratic party," is the property of a private corporation. Both are owned by the Volkszeitung Corporation. Your party has nothing to say over them. The corporation tried to play that trick upon the Socialist Labor Party; it laid claim to The People, and dragged the Party to court on that issue, and pealed the Party with injunctions and contempt of court proceedings. But the Socialist Labor Party fought the corporation to a finish, licked it out of its stolen boots, and maintained the Party's sovereignty over its press, absolutely and unequivocally. It would be a picturesquely verdict.

W. G., NEW YORK.—You give us no short a notice. Moreover, we would have no time to write out the matter for you. People wanting points for debates should call in person.

E. E., CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.—When you say the next national convention of your "Socialist" party will "bury State autonomy," what do you understand by "State autonomy?"

If member of the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado were to fuse with Republicans or Democrats, as Social Democrats have done on the official ballots of Massachusetts, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party would revoke the charter of that man's Section in Colorado, if the Section failed to expel him. That's anti-State autonomy. Do you hold that way, or what?

Again, if a Socialist Labor Party man would associate with his vote a such a betrayer as Gompers, the National Executive Committee would likewise promptly revoke the charter of his Section, if the Section did not expel the crook. Would you call that "tyranny," or do you realize it is a necessary feature of anti-State autonomy?

Again, every Social Democratic paper we

ing to do our thinking with our own head, and not with your "only logical centrist" head. We admit that's a great misfortune. I try to bear up under it. Won't you help us to?

E. A., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Never once did any Social Democratic paper categorically deny the charge of Debs' traveling on passes. The first attempted "denial" was the denial of the fire.

D. G., TROY, N. Y.—If the case ever comes up, the jury may be so amused at the sight of such a clown claiming to have a character to damage that, entering into the joke of the matter, it may award the jenius, instead of \$30,000, three Canadian dimes. It would be a picturesquely verdict.

W. G., NEW YORK.—You give us no short a notice. Moreover, we would have no time to write out the matter for you. People wanting points for debates should call in person.

E. E., CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.—When you say the next national convention of your "Socialist" party will "bury State autonomy," what do you understand by "State autonomy?"

If member of the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado were to fuse with Republicans or Democrats, as Social Democrats have done on the official ballots of Massachusetts, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party would revoke the charter of that man's Section in Colorado, if the Section failed to expel him. That's anti-State autonomy. Do you hold that way, or what?

Again, if a Socialist Labor Party man would associate with his vote a such a betrayer as Gompers, the National Executive Committee would likewise promptly revoke the charter of his Section, if the Section did not expel the crook. Would you call that "tyranny," or do you realize it is a necessary feature of anti-State autonomy?

Again, every Social Democratic paper we

gave us in hand the key with which to avoid their error when the time came. Accordingly, when Marx said: "A general rise in the rate of wages will result in a fall of profit," he overlooked the possibility of your premises, "a complete truismatification" with the resulting power of the capitalist class "to raise the price of commodities." In the measure that concentration of interests takes place in the capitalist class it can, by "raising the price of commodities," prevent the "fall of profit," which would otherwise follow upon the rise of wages. But note. In doing this, the capitalist class would but be acting in strict obedience to the law of exchange value. Given the capitalist system, if you raise the price of one commodity, the price of the others needed for its reproduction is bound to be proportionately affected.

H. H., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—If by "Arbeiter Zeitung" you mean the Jewish paper, yes; it suspended. The principal trouble was to get a fit editor. For the last nine years the editors of that paper were a procession of unfitnesses in one way or another. They were either entirely incompetent—as in the instances of the Feigenschwanzes, Zametkins, Kranzes, etc., etc.; or they were corrupt and tried to boss the Party—as in the instance of Beer, now in England; or—as more lately, in the instance of Herman Simpson, who, owing to his marked Jewish appearance and malinities, and knowledge of Yiddish, coupled with a better understanding of American conditions, was pre-eminently qualified for the noble post of reaching out a hand to and help educating his fellow Jews—was vainglorious and conceited, stuck up his nose at them, quarreled with and called his associates on the paper "Sheenies," and resigned his post. Altogether it was a "running sore" experience.

D. S., CLEVELAND, OHIO.—You and your may well and cheer till you are black in the face, and you will fail to make any impression on the Socialist Labor Party other than to render it firmer in its course. Tells and cheers are no arguments. Even votes are not. How the votes were gotten, how your leaders act—that is argument. Look at your Mamie supporting Gompers after he has slandered Socialism. Now, see here. If there are many more such gudgeons as you to be caught, the revolution that your Mamies will accomplish will be to get themselves into fat public jobs. They will then settle down in that, and fake "progress" just as the Labor Fakirs do. It will be Labor Fakirism transferred to the political field.

D. S., CLEVELAND: OHIO.—You and your may well and cheer till you are black in the face, and you will fail to make any impression on the Socialist Labor Party other than to render it firmer in its course. Tells and cheers are no arguments. Even votes are not. How the votes were gotten, how your leaders act—that is argument. Look at your Mamie supporting Gompers after he has slandered Socialism. Now, see here. If there are many more such gudgeons as you to be caught, the revolution that your Mamies will accomplish will be to get themselves into fat public jobs. They will then settle down in that, and fake "progress" just as the Labor Fakirs do. It will be Labor Fakirism transferred to the political field.

L. I. D., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Yes; know you not that rich gifts wax poor when givers wax unkind?

S. M. C., NEW YORK.—The "temporary demands" were dropped by the Socialist Labor Party because they were a contradiction in terms. In order to have any of those demands introduced AND RENDERED EFFECTIVE, the Socialists would have to be in power. If in power, they could overthrow the capitalist system itself. Accordingly, "temporary demands" are silly, if honestly meant. See on this subject the debate in the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, 1900. Is to be had at the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street. See also the second of the two lectures on "Two Pages from Roman History," at Daily People office.

Should have to leave your second question for next week.

S. H., BOSTON, MASS.—Gompers is right (and in the rightness thereof gives away his pure and simple unionism) when he compares his present industrial union to the fakirs of the old gilds, and when he traces pure and simple unionism to the old gilds. It is true. Pure and Simpledom is the legitimate offspring of the gilds. The pure and simple or Gompers unions are built on a capitalist basis just as the gilds were. The bona fide, the real trades union, is a branch of the Social Revolution. It draws neither inspiration nor tradition from the gilds.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—It is worse than useless to send a newspaper clipping without the date, the name of the paper and the place of publication. Kindly note.

J. F. V. T., VALHALLA, N. Y.—Send for catalogue of Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, this city. The Socialist almanacs will help you. For the rest you will need the census bulletins.

G. B., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—An alderman may be a "small affair" and Heiselschub may be a still smaller. Nevertheless the relaxing in small matters breaks down the barriers in matters of greatest importance. Relax in allowing your Social Democratic candidates for alderman to hold capitalist phraseology, and you have broken down the barriers so that your Social Democratic candidates for Governor will vote as Max Hayes did, to elect president of a labor organization a Gompers; who holds and acts up to the same capitalist, and, to Labor, reasonable language.

J. M., EVERETT, MASS.—Let's have the exact passage in "Value, Price and Profit" that you have in mind. We need it to answer you. Shall preserve your letter for a few weeks to give you time.

2d. No; we think the figure 500,000 about right. Of course, it is an estimate. The estimate is made from the correspondence received in this office, and the information it contains. The number of men in this country who may be ranked as Socialist Labor Party men is safely that many. But it still is an unorganized mass.

S. T. G., LOUISVLE, KY.—Have you not the exact passage in "Value, Price and Profit" that you have in mind. We need it to answer you. Shall preserve your letter for a few weeks to give you time.

Watch your address slip, which appears on the paper. It shows when your subscription expires. Unless renewed your name will be cut off.

In sending in names write

